



The General Says:

Know why and know how are essential to any success. Every one of us has to acknowledge that the same sort of military preparedness that fits a nation for its defense is the most effective principle in making an industry of any kind serviceable and profitable both to manufacturer and consumer.

This Great Roofing Organization Is Trained Like an Army

Three enormous mills—officers and manned by the best trained force ever enlisted in an industrial army—three huge factories that are run like clockwork. Military exactness in the securing and selection of raw material, and in every step from then on until the finished product is distributed and sold.

Constant readiness—being prepared every minute for the work to be done the next—Right there you have your finger on the great, essential reasons for the unfailing satisfaction every user finds in

Certain-teed

ROOFING

This roofing certainly has no superior. It is the best roofing that can possibly be made and it is manufactured in and guaranteed by the largest Roofing and Building Paper Mills in the World. It is guaranteed 5 years, 2-ply, 10 years, and 3-ply, 15 years, and this guarantee means the minimum life of the roofing. Thousands of Certain-teed Roofs all over the country are outliving the period of the guarantee.

When the General first entered the field the cost of roofing was two or three times more than it is today and the quality was not as high as Certain-teed is today. By reason of his enormous output the General has not only been able to bring down the cost and selling price of roofing, but he has also been able to raise the quality to its maximum. Today every fifth roll of roofing sold bears the Certain-teed label.

Certain-teed roofing, shingles, wall boards, felt, building papers, etc., bearing the General's name, are sold by your local lumber or hardware dealer at very reasonable prices. Don't send your money away for these goods. Patronize your home dealer.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company
World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
New York City Chicago Philadelphia St. Louis Boston Cleveland Pittsburgh
Detroit San Francisco Cincinnati Minneapolis Kansas City
Seattle Atlanta Houston London Hamburg Sydney

State Surface SHINGLES

These shingles are made of the same high-grade materials as are used in Certain-teed Roofing. This process recognizes the principle that roofing materials don't wear out—they dry out. Therefore, Certain-teed Roofing is made with a soft center asphalt and coated with a harder blend of asphalt, which keeps the soft saturation within—the life of the roofing—from drying out quickly. This produces a flexible shingle, a true sign of thorough saturation in the slowest drying asphalt mixtures that can be made for roofing purposes. A thick, stiff or heavy-bodied asphalt shingle is by no means a proof of durability on the roof.

We use only genuine crushed slate in natural green or red colors for surface on the Certain-teed Shingle. No painting is necessary. We don't try to use old brick, common rock, or crushed tile from old tile roofs. The slate also increases the fire-resisting qualities, thereby minimizing fire dangers and lowering insurance rates.

RATHER GAVE HIMSELF AWAY

Uncle Eph Had Not Considered Just What His Assertion Meant to His Pending Case.

Uncle Eph, an old colored man, was up in court, accused of stealing a watch. He pleaded not guilty, and, moreover, brought against the complainant a counter-charge of assault. The man, he declared, had tried to kill him with an iron kettle.

During the cross-examination the attorney, Lawyer Bennett, demanded, "Dare you say that my client attacked you with an iron kettle?"

"Dat what he done, sah," replied Uncle Eph, with a nervous gulp.

"With an iron kettle, eh?" sarcastically reiterated the lawyer. "That's a fine story for a big, strong fellow like you to try to impose upon this honorable court! And had you nothing with which to defend yourself?"

"Only do watch, sah," was the unwary reply; "but what's a watch again an iron kettle, sah?"—Harpers Magazine.

CUTICURA SHAVING

Is Up-to-Date Shaving for Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Prepare razor. Dip brush in hot water and rub it on Cuticura Soap held in palm of hand. Then make lather on face and rub in for a moment with fingers. Make second lathering and shave. Rub bit of Cuticura Ointment over shaven parts (and on scalp if any dandruff or itching) and wash all off with Cuticura Soap and hot water, shampooing same time. One soap for all—shaving, shampooing, bathing and toilet. It's velvet for sensitive skins. No stings. No germs. No waste of time or money. Free sample each, if you wish. Address postcard, "Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston." Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Progress.

"I hope you are using your vacation to good advantage," said the boy's father. "When you go back to college, I shall expect you to be more of a credit to your family than you were last year."

"Don't worry about that, father," said the boy. "My bathing average has improved 50 per cent since last spring."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher**. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Cured.

Bill—Did Gill ever take the water cure?
Jill—I reckon so. He never touches it.

Drink Denison's Coffee, For your health's sake.

It's as difficult to pay liabilities as it is to collect assets.

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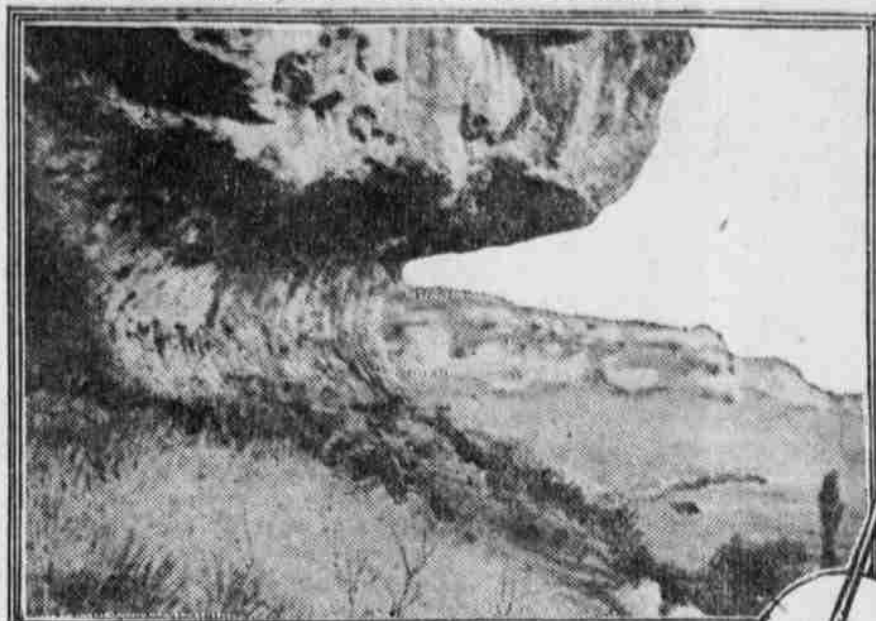
Get rid of the stumps and grow big crops on cleared land. Now is the time to clean up your farm while products bring high prices. Blasting is quickest, cheapest and easiest with Low Freezing Du Pont Explosives. They work in cold weather.

Write for Free Handbook of Explosives No. 69F, and name of nearest dealer.

DU PONT POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON DELAWARE

EUROPEAN CAVES and EARLY MAN

By N. C. NELSON
FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM JOURNAL.



INDENTATION IN LIMESTONE CLIFF TO SHELTER EARLY MAN

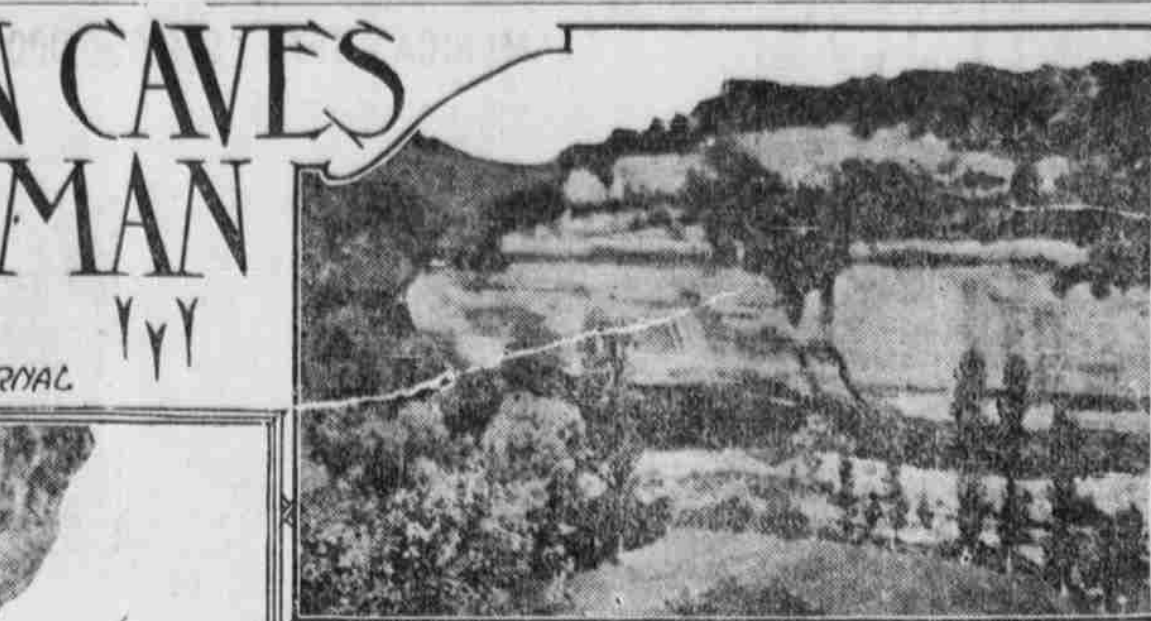
HERE are recorded at the present time for the southern two-thirds of Europe, including Mediterranean Asia and Africa, no less than four hundred paleolithic stations, that is, places where remains of one kind or another have been left behind by early man. This man was primarily a hunter and his chief center of activity appears to have been

what is now southwestern France and northeastern Spain, although Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, England, and to a lesser degree other countries, came within his range. This apparent distribution may be deceptive, however. Many of the stations are out in the open, as for example on the valley terraces of the Thames and the Somme; but the majority of the sites, especially those of later times, are sheltered in some way. The shelter may consist merely of an overhanging cliff, it may be a grotto yawning on the mountain side and it may be the far interior of a cave. This latter type of site is relatively easy to find by making a deliberate search while the location of an ancient camp or workshop in the open country is the result only of chance. It is conceivable of course that these roaming, migratory hunters returned seasonally to the natural shelters, but on the other hand, it is possible that many of them built huts—some of the geometric cave paintings suggest that they did—and unless these huts stood in very close proximity to some sheltering cliff, all traces of the spot and its relics would be lost. Hence, we may properly take for granted that hundreds of archeological stations will remain undiscovered, in consequence of which our notion of the actual strength of the population at any given place during these early millenniums of human existence must continue imperfect, if not inadequate.

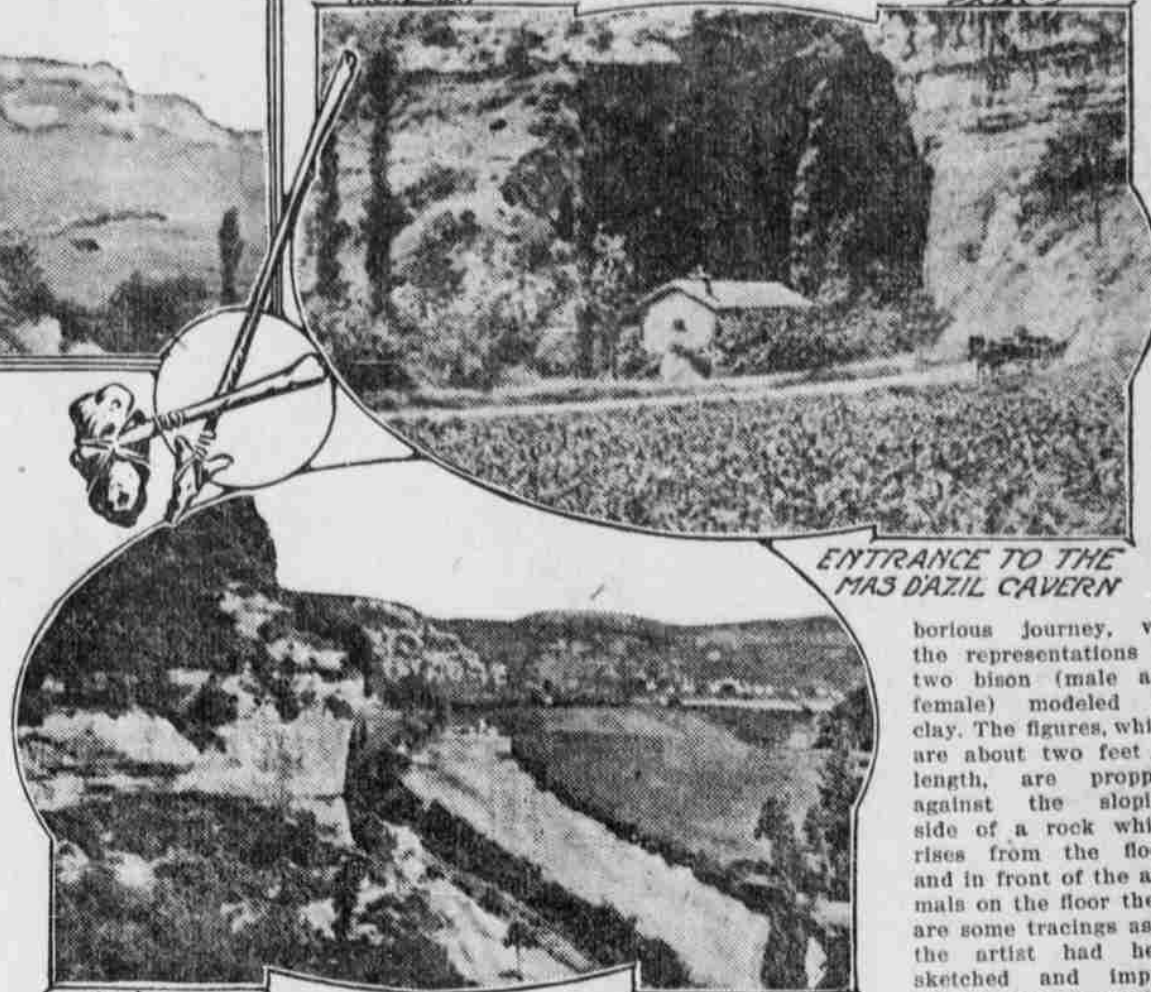
As need hardly be stated the presence of natural habitations depends ordinarily on a high relief or a more or less mountainous topography. Caves are most abundant in volcanic regions as in the western United States, or in limestone areas such as Kentucky and adjacent commonwealths. Shelters are notable features of steep-walled valleys or box-canyons and our own cliff-dweller region affords the best example of them and their utilization. In Europe the most famous cave groups are located in the lower French Pyrenees and their Cantabrian extension in northern Spain, while the equally famous shelter region includes short sections of the Vézère and Beune valleys at Les Eyzies, in the French department of Dordogne. Both regions are wonderfully picturesque and impressive, and barring some alterations in the flora they have not changed much in general appearance since the arrival of paleolithic man. These caves and shelters are all in limestone formations and are the results chiefly of mechanical erosion. Some of the caves, especially those of the lower altitudes, are still in process of making, while others, well up on the mountain sides, are very ancient—in fact, were in their old age when man first entered them.

Roughly speaking, the shelters proper, that is the overhanging cliffs and the wide open grottoes were the homes of paleolithic man and therefore naturally furnish us with important data concerning his physical make-up, his practical ability, and the general nature of his everyday life. The caves, on the other hand, served him mainly as galleries for a remarkable series of paintings, engravings and carvings, which in a measure reveal to us his mental attitude toward life. The caves, it must be understood, were exceedingly dark and damp, ordinarily unfit for habitation, except possibly as temporary retreat during the hard winters, and contrariwise, the shelter walls, having been exposed for thousands of years to the weathering elements, could not have preserved for us either paintings or delicate engravings that may have been made upon them. There are several somewhat qualifying exceptions to these sweeping statements however. For instance, the Gargas cave, near Montreuil, France, and likewise the Altamira cave, near Santander, Spain, appear to have been occupied for protracted periods, although in both cases only very close to the entrance. On the other hand, some of the shelters such as Cap Blanc, near Les Eyzies, France, have preserved, mainly through accident, a fine series of high relief sculptures. But as a general thing the camp sites are in large half-open shelters, usually facing the sun, while the entrances to the painted caves face in any direction, and for the most part are very small and inconspicuous. At Castillo only there is the perfect combination—a large, sunny grotto, which was occupied periodically throughout most of paleolithic times and which served besides as the vestibule to a considerable cave, famous for its mural art.

An examination of the various Dordogne shelters, coupled with a study of the changing types found in them, is most instructive. Nearly all of the stations here are at the base of the high cliffs that hedge the narrow valleys on one or both sides; but in a few instances the relic-bearing debris lies on an eroded ledge some distance up the face of the protecting wall. Almost without



Grotte d'Enfer



ENTRANCE TO THE MAS DAZIL CAVERN

VEZÈRE RIVER, ITS FLOODPLAIN AND CLIFF WALL

earshot of Les Eyzies are a series of stations which taken together furnish data on human history practically from Acheulean times to the present day. These stations begin with the old, obscure shelter of La Micoque, include the partially ruined shelters of Upper and Lower Laugerie; another ledge-shelter that served old-time brigands as a rendezvous and also as a fortress to defy the English in 1410; still another ledge marked by ruins of what looks like some old baronial chateau; and end up finally with the more or less well-kept houses of the modern peasant. These houses often stand on several meters of ancient relic-bearing debris and seem to cling in an infantile sort of way to the overhanging cliff in spite of its cold, damp nature. Some distance up the Vézère, at the Rock of St. Christopher, where the last houses have been removed, there are over four meters of debris dating from neolithic to present time, and the adjacent cliff is marked by several series of parallel holes, cut for the insertion of ceiling beams, precisely as we find them in our own Southwest. Some of these holes are high up the cliff, but others are below the surface of the accumulated debris, which is itself below the high-water mark of the river. With all this evidence suggestive of continuous occupation, it is not to be wondered at that some students profess to see among the local inhabitants a number of individuals that resemble the physical type of paleolithic man.

A visit to the painted caves is the experience of a lifetime; but while it is an adventure bound to excite more enthusiasm than the examination of the shelters, it is less instructive and certainly less convincing. It is also an undertaking fraught with some difficulty and disappointment, except perhaps in such cases as Altamira, Niaux and Font-de-Gaume. The painted and incised representations on the cave walls are seldom so plain and striking as one might infer from the superb reproductions in the published reports, and to make them out the visitor must take time. In this effort to decipher, he is most ably assisted by Prof. Emile Cartailhac of Toulouse, who has given a good part of his life to the study of paleolithic art and who as present guards nearly all the Pyrenean caverns. In Spain and in the Dordogne country, however, local guides must be taken, and as these are not always competent, the student who would profit by his opportunity must prepare himself beforehand in regard to what is to be seen and then insist on being shown, or he may not see much.

The last cave to be discovered, and also the most beautiful, is the Tuc d'Audoubert, located on the estate of Count Begouen, near Saint-Giron, France. This is perhaps the most difficult cavern to explore. But to risk passage in the improvised boat that the visitor must sail in order to reach the interior, and to crawl on his stomach along muddy passages that are really too small for a full-grown man, and finally to receive innumerable bumps on his head from pending stalactites is not too much to pay for the privilege—which, as it happened, was accorded the Museum's representative as the first American—to see the wonders inside. Ordinarily, the natural wonders of the caverns are more or less discolored with mud, but here is gallery after gallery of bewildering forests of pillars and pendants and posts—all a pure white and glittering as if studied with myriads of diamonds. Here and there the stalactites hang in large sheets like folded draperies and by placing a light behind them the translucent substance flashes up in colors of green and rose too beautiful to be described. No fairy palace was ever more adorned! You are led along devious passages, stepping again and again in lakelets of invisibly clear water, and when on dry footing you are warned to move circumspectly for fear of obliterating some ancient human footprints that are faintly visible under the thin coat of stalagmite which covers the clay floor. Bones and skulls of the giant cave bear and other animals lie all about, cemented in place. Finally, near the extreme inner end of the cavern, comes the real object of the la-

borious journey, viz., the representations of two bison (male and female) modeled in clay. The figures, which are about two feet in length, are propped against the sloping side of a rock which rises from the floor, and in front of the animals on the floor there are some tracings as if the artist had here sketched and improvised before beginning his real work. About twenty-five feet away in a low side chamber is to be seen the place where the modeler scraped together the clay off the floor and kneaded it. Two or three worked rolls of his material still lie there. The whole thing looks as if done a week ago, and yet the bison has been absent from the locality probably for thousands of years.

The least suggestion of skepticism is in keeping with the general impression that the visitor retains from the painted caves. It is a most baffling experience. When the investigation is confined to the stratified deposits everything is beautifully simple. Art objects have a definitely ascertainable place in the series and go back to Aurignacian times. The cave proper is of the same general style as that of the stratified refuse and must of course be of the same date; moreover, the animals represented are in nearly all cases either extinct or absent from the region. And yet almost all the mural figures in the caves are within reach of the hand. In other words, the caves have undergone no particular changes since the artist did his work. Not a few of the paintings, and especially the finer engravings seem as fresh as if done yesterday. In the Pin-dal cave in the representation of a fish incised on the wall and the visitor who examines it closely would swear that he could make a line exactly like it with a lead pencil, but with Professors Breuil and Obermaier standing behind him he says nothing. And how did paleolithic man manage to get about in these caves? It is unsafe to move ten steps in them without a light. It is true that a very few stone basins have been found that may have served purposes similar to the Eskimo lamp, or the artist's right-hand man may have carried a torch; but there are no signs of such torches or of carbonization on the walls in the vicinity of the paintings, although smoke spots made by modern lamps and candles held too close are abundant enough. The conviction that this cave art is not so old as some would have us believe seems irresistible.

HE WAS SILENCED.

Said She—After all you must admit that women are better than men.

Said He—Oh, I don't know. The good book doesn't say anything about seven devils being cast out of a man.

Said She—No, of course not; he has every one of them yet.

SIMILAR, BUT DIFFERENT.

Mrs. Graspit—You are always growling about the household expenses, yet you used to say that I could make a dollar go twice as far as you could.

Graspit—And so you can, my dear. You make it go so blamed far that I never even get a glimpse of it again.

TWO WAYS OF EXPRESSING IT.

"Oh, don't worry about such trifles," said the Indianapolis girl. "Just keep a stiff upper lip and you'll come out all right."

"But," protested her fair cousin from Boston, "it is a physical impossibility for me to maintain a strict labial rigidity."

FEMININE "SHORT AND UGLY."

"You say Mrs. Gadders and Mrs. Plimly exchanged the short and ugly word?"
"That's what they did."
"Shocking! Was it 'liar'?"
"No, 'Cat.'"

IN POULTRYVILLE.

"I love that chicken," said the young red rooster, "but she gave me the frigid claw."
"Oh, well," replied the old brown hen, "that was probably the best she could do. Her mother was a cold storage egg."

FACT TO BE CONSIDERED

Evidence That It Makes a Great Deal of Difference as to Where a Person Lives.

Joseph E. Widener, the millionaire sportsman, was talking in Newport about homes.

"Philadelphia is the city of homes," he said, "but if your home is north of Market street you are considered, socially speaking, out of it. Your home must be south of Market street—you must live downtown—if you would be a social personality in Philadelphia."

"And yet, after all," said an Englishman, "what difference does it make where a man lives?"

"It makes all the difference in the world," said Mr. Widener. "A fact that is well remembered about Diogenes today is that he lived in a tub."
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Double Standard.
Knicker—How big is your boy Bocker—He takes a four-year-old street car seat and a ten-year-old suit.

Some fellows don't consider that they are being treated well unless they are being treated often.

Sioux City Directory

"Hub of the Northwest."

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Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List.
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PARCEL POST—Send us your garments by parcel post for cleaning, dyeing and repairing. Our work is second to none in Sioux City.
Davenport Cleaning Works, 618 Pierce St., Wm. C. Davenport, Mgr.

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Most centrally and most popular hotel in the city. Our Cafe's unsurpassed. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day. European plan.

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Write for details of our special bargain No. 8. Don't buy a piano until you learn of this wonderful opportunity to save money.
The Pelletier Company, Sioux City, Iowa

Howard Hotel
European plan, 150 rooms, 80-room fireproofness, thoroughly modern. Rates—75 cents and \$1.00 without bath; \$1.50 up with bath. Hotel in the restaurant in connection. ROBERT L. LEADER, MANAGER, SIOUX CITY, IOWA

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STOCK YARDS SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Vaccinated stock pigs for sale. Write for prices.

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All punctures in the tread are SELF-CLOSING. When made the rubber on the tread is thickened by a special process and a layer of fabric inserted. It is then turned inside out, causing compression of the rubber sufficient to instantly seal and to fill the hole with air. It is then turned inside out, causing compression of the rubber sufficient to instantly seal and to fill the hole with air. Write us for further information.
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FLIGHTS OF HOMING PIGEONS

Remarkable Records Have Been Made by Birds Trained to Do Their Utmost.

The present world champion is Bul-bul D-1872, owned by Mr. O. W. Anderson of Fort Wayne, Ind. The bird was hatched in 1909. When four and a half months of age, training was begun. She was taken first two, then five, eight, fifteen, twenty-five, forty, and then seventy-five miles away

and allowed to return. (This training was distributed, of course, over several weeks.) She was then entered in the 100-mile and 200-mile races. In 1910 she was again given the above preliminary training races, and allowed to compete in the 200, 300, 400 and 500-mile races. In 1911 and 1912 she was given the same amount of training. In 1913, after the preliminary flights, she won the 200 and the 500 mile races, flying the 500-mile race in about eleven hours. Shortly after this flight the

bird was sent to Abilene, Tex., 1,010 miles (air-line measure) from Fort Wayne. The bird was liberated at 4:30 a. m., July 11, 1913, and homed at 4 p. m., July 12, the flying time being one day, eleven hours, thirty minutes, and six seconds. In this same race a bird belonging to Mr. John Schilling homed at 11:39 a. m. the following day (July 13), and a third bird, belonging to Mr. F. Nahrwald, a half hour later. All of the above races were flown under the rules of the American Racing Pigeon

union. The best previous record for one thousand miles was made by a pigeon belonging to H. Beech of Fort Wayne, in 1912, the time being two days, nine hours, and some odd minutes. And this record lowered the time made in 1910 by a bird belonging to Mr. L. Gebert of the same city, this time being three days, eleven hours and some odd minutes. Such records will probably never be beaten except by happy combinations of strong favorable wind and clear, warm weather.—Harpers Magazine.

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